

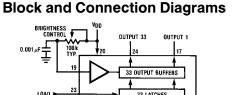
# MM5486 LED Display Driver

# **General Description**

The MM5486 is a monolithic MOS integrated circuit utilizing N-channel metal-gate low-threshold, enhancement mode and ion-implanted depletion mode devices. It is available in a 40-pin molded dual-in-line package. The MM5486 is designed to drive common anode-separate cathode LED displays. A single pin controls the LED display brightness by setting a reference current through a variable resistor connected to V<sub>DD</sub>.

#### Features

- Continuous brightness control
- Serial data input/outut

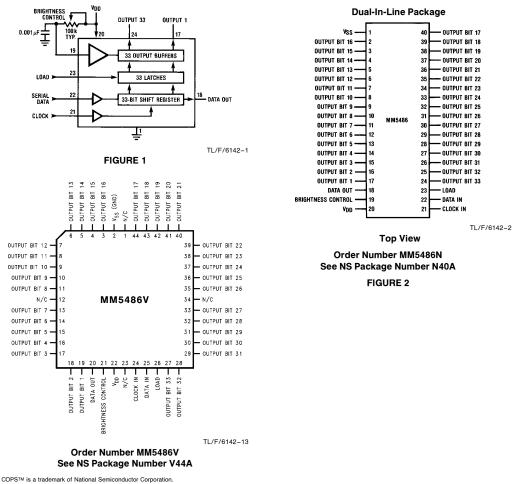


#### External load input

- Cascaded operation capability
- Wide power supply operation
- TTL compatibility
- 33 outputs, 15 mA sink capability
- Alphanumeric capability

### **Applications**

- COPS<sup>TM</sup> or microprocessor displays
- Industrial control indicator
- Relay driver
- Digital clock, thermometer, counter, voltmeter
- Instrumentation readouts



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# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

$V_{\rm SS}$ to $V_{\rm SS}$ +12V	Ju
-25°C to +85°C	Le
-65°C to +150°C	*N
	-25°C to +85°C

Power Dissipation at 25°C	
Molded DIP Package, Board Mount	2.5W*
Molded DIP Package, Socket Mount	2.3W**
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C
*Molded DIP Package, Board Mount, $\theta_{\rm JA}=$ 49°C/W, Derat above 25°C.	e 20.4 mW/°C
**Molded DIP Package, Socket Mount, $\theta_{JA} = 54^{\circ}C/W$ , Derat above 25°C.	te 18.5 mW/°C

**Electrical Characteristics** 

 $T_A$  within operating range,  $V_{DD}=$  4.75V to 11.0V,  $V_{SS}=$  0V, unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply		4.75		11	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Current	Excluding Output Loads			7	mA
V <sub>IL</sub> V <sub>IH</sub>	Input Voltages Logic "0" Level Logic "1" Level	$\pm$ 10 $\mu$ A Input Bias 4.75 $\leq$ V_{DD} $\leq$ 5.25 V_{DD} $>$ 5.25	-0.3 2.2 V <sub>DD</sub> -2		0.8 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>DD</sub>	V V V
I <sub>BR</sub>	Brightness Input (Note 2)		0		0.75	mA
I <sub>OH</sub> I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current (Note 3) Segment OFF Segment ON	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 3.0V V <sub>OUT</sub> = 1V (Note 4)			10	μΑ
		Brightness Input = 0 $\mu$ A Brightness Input = 100 $\mu$ A Brightness Input = 750 $\mu$ A	0 2.0 15	2.7	10 4 25	μA mA mA
IO	Maximum Segment Current				40	mA
V <sub>IBR</sub>	Brightness Input Voltage (Pin 19)	Input Current = 750 $\mu$ A	3.0		4.3	V
ОМ	Output Matching (Note 1)				±20	%
V <sub>OL</sub> V <sub>OH</sub>	Data Output Logical "0" Level Logical "1" Level	$I_{OUT} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ $I_{OUT} = 100 \ \mu \text{A}$	V <sub>SS</sub> 2.4		0.4 V <sub>DD</sub>	V V
f <sub>C</sub> t <sub>h</sub> t <sub>l</sub>	Clock Input Frequency High Time Low Time	(Notes 5 and 6)	950 950		500	kHz ns ns
t <sub>DS</sub> tDH	Data Input Set-Up Time Hold Time		300 300			ns ns

Note 1: Output matching is calculated as the percent variation (I<sub>MAX</sub> + I<sub>MIN</sub>)/2.

Note 2: With a fixed resistor on the brightness input pin, some variation in brightness will occur from one device to another. Maximum brightness input current can be 2 mA as long as Note 3 and junction temperature equation are complied with.

Note 3: Absolute maximum for each output should be limited to 40 mA.

Note 4: The V<sub>OUT</sub> voltage should be regulated by the user. See Figures 6 and 7 for allowable V<sub>OUT</sub> vs I<sub>OUT</sub> operation.

Note 5: AC input waveform specification for test purpose:  $t_{f}$   $\leq$  20 ns,  $t_{f}$   $\leq$  20 ns, f = 500 kHz, 50%  $\pm$ 10% duty cycle.

Note 6: Clock input rise and fall times must not exceed 300 ns.

## **Functional Description**

The MM5486 is specifically designed to operate four-digit alphanumeric displays with minimal interface with the display and the data source. Serial data transfer from the data source to the display driver is accomplished with 3 signals, serial data, clock, and load. The data bits are latched by a positive-level load signal, thus providing non-multiplexed, direct drive to the display. When load is high, the data in the shift registers is displayed on the output drivers. Outputs change only if the serial data bits differ from the previous time. Display brightness is determined by control of the output current for LED displays. A 0.001  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor should be connected to brightness control, pin 19, to prevent possible oscillations. The output current is typically 20 times greater than the current into pin 19, which is set by an external variable resistor. There is an internal limiting resistor of  $400\Omega$  nominal value.

A block diagram is shown in Figure 1.

*Figure 4* shows the input data format. Bit "1" is the first bit into the data input pin and it will appear on pin 17. A logical "1" at the input will turn on the appropriate LED. The load signal latches the 33 bits of the shift register into the latches. The data out pin allows for cascading the shift registers for more than 33 output drivers.

When the chip first powers ON, an internal power ON reset signal is generated which resets all registers and latches. The leading clock returns the chip to its normal operation.

*Figure 3* shows the timing relationship between data, clock and data enable. A maximum clock frequency of 0.5 MHz is assumed.

For applications where a lesser number of outputs are used, it is possible to either increase the current per output, or operate the part at higher than  $1V V_{OUT}$ . The following equation can be used for calculations:

 $T_J = (V_{OUT}) (I_{LED})$  (No. of segments)  $(\theta_{JA}) + T_A$ 

where:

 $T_J =$  junction temperature, 150°C max.

 $V_{OUT}$  = the voltage at the LED driver outputs

 $I_{LED} =$  the LED current

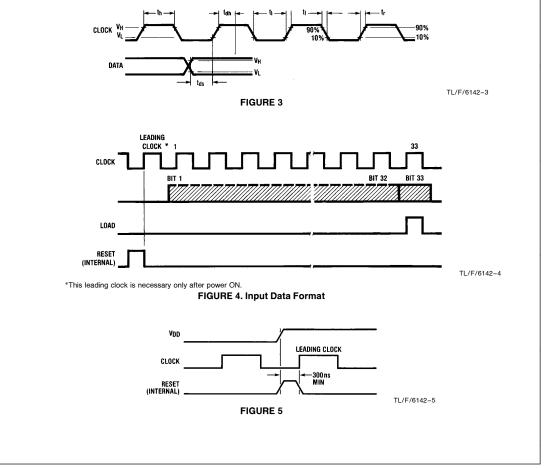
 $\theta_{JA}$  = thermal coefficient of the package

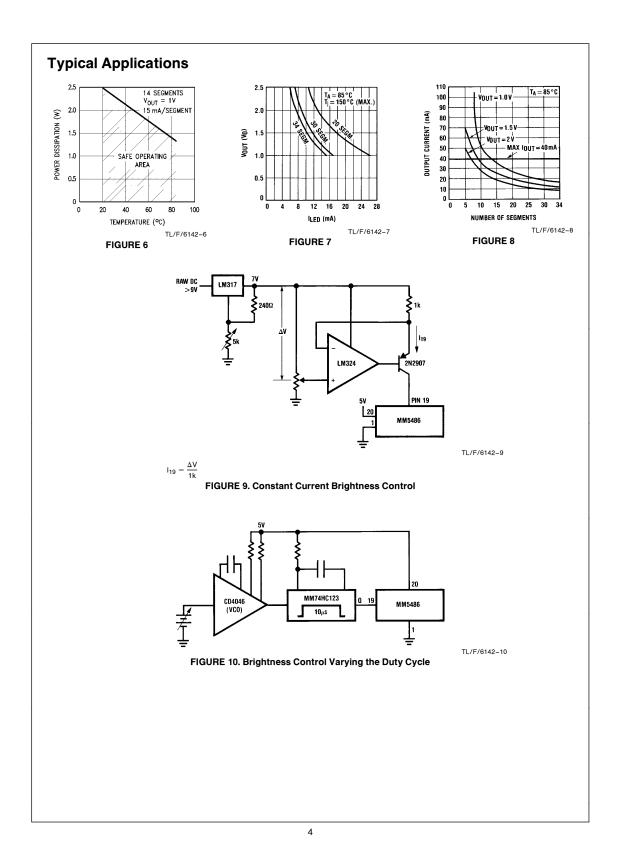
 $T_A =$  ambient temperature

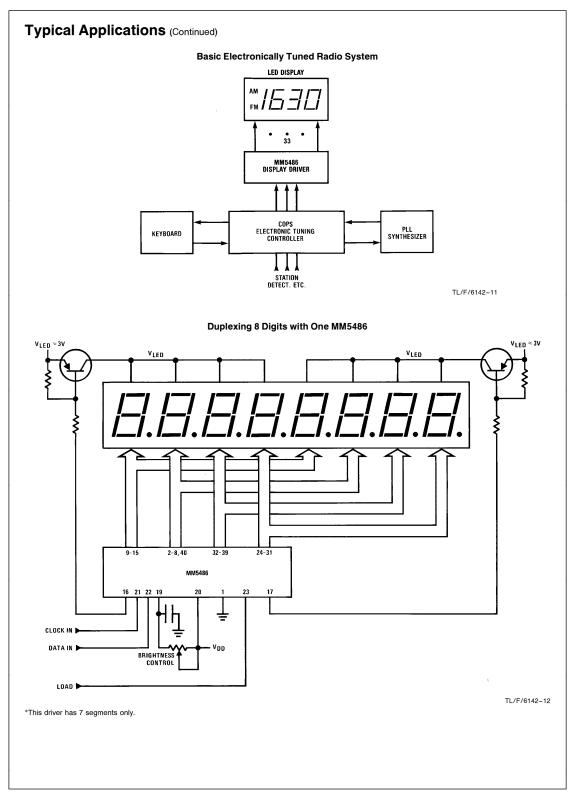
 $\theta_{JA}$  (Socket Mount) = 54°C/W

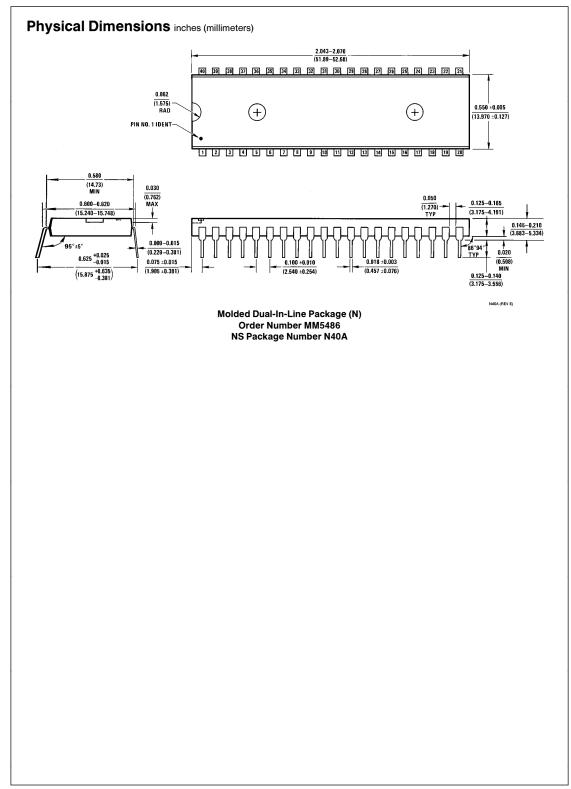
 $\theta_{JA}$  (Board Mount) = 49°C/W

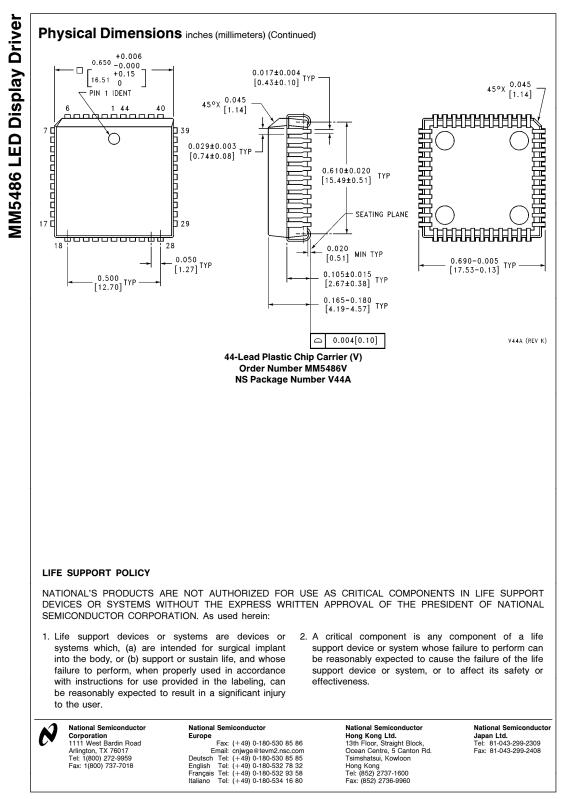
The above equation was used to plot *Figure 6, Figure 7,* and *Figure 8.* 











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